IN COMMON COUNCIL,
5th April, 1806.
...ved, That Samuel Harper, Joseph Dean, ...aniel M'Lean, be commissioners to superintend an election to be held at the house of Mrs. ... Shuck, in ward No. 1, for the purpose of ...g two members in the Common Council ...d ward, in place of William Harper and ... M'Clean, resigned.
Test. JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

...or Sale, Freight or Charter,
the BRIG
MARY & ALLEN,
EDWARD DODGE, Master,
Burthen 136 tons, in excellent or... and well found. For terms enquire of
Lewis Deblois, Alexandria,
OR,
Allen & Francis Dodge,
George-Town.
...ril 7. d7t*

...on Cheap Bread Manufactory.
THE subscriber, impressed with a lively ...sense of gratitude, for the liberal patro... he has hitherto experienced from the citi... of Alexandria, begs leave to return his sin... thanks for the same; and respectfully in... the public, that he has commenced busi... in that commodious and central stand, on ... street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. La... where he intends carrying on the Loaf... Baking business extensively, and flatters ... self from his knowledge and experience i... above business, to render general satisfacti... His present assize of bread is as follows:— ...20 cent loaf, 5 lbs—10 cent loaf, 2 1... 5 cent loaf, 1 1 4 lbs—and the 3 penny ... lb—made of choice superfine flour.
Edward Lee.
...arch 19. 1aw4w

...sical Instrument Manufactory.
Prince, near Water street, Alexandria.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his ... friends and the public in general, that he ...carries on the business of making and repair... Instruments; and has for sale, Piano Fortes, ... and additional key'd Violins, &c. on rea... ble terms; also offers his services for tuning ... regulating the different Instruments, but ...ks proper to inform the public his terms for ...ng, so that there may be no misunderstanding ...after, viz.

	ds. cts.
...or tuning a Grand Piano Forte,	2 00
Do. Harpsichord,	2 00
...quilling do.	5 00
...quare Pianos, (imported)	1 50
...o. Do. American manufacture,	1

...rings, and other repairs, besides tuning—*a charge.*
...called on to go in the country—*additiona... ge*, according to the time and distance.
☞ As it is troublesome booking and ca... for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that ...e that employ him, will not think hard of it... ...ay the cash as soon as the job is completed.
John Sellers.
...March 8. d3t raw tf

ROBERT GRAY,
Bookseller, King-street;
...s just received from Philadelphia, the follow... ing
VALUABLE BOOKS:
A Geographical Dictionary of the United ...tes of North America, by Joseph Scott, au... of the United States Gazetteer, &c. &c.
Medical Inquiries and Observations, by Ben... min Rush, M. D. The second addition revised ... enlarged by the author.
Medical and Physical Journal, part 1st of vol... by Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.
Quincey's Lexicon Physico-Medico impro...
...Cavallo's Complete Treatise on Electricity, ...theory and practice, with original Experi... ...ts, the 4th edition.
Gordon's History of the American Revolution.
Plutarch's Lives.
Davis's Modern Geography.
Hutchinson's Xenophon, from the "Classic... ...s."
Wilson's Reports. Dallas's Reports.
McKnailey's Evidence, &c. &c.
ALSO,
...A large supply of School Books and Writing... ...er.
...March 11. d

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
(Price one Dollar.)
...ew edition with modern improvements on the
ART OF COOKERY,
MADE PLAIN AND EASY
By Mrs. GLASS.
... Containing directions how to roast, boil and ... to perfection, every thing necessary to be kn... ...o table.
... Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies ...ies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickling ...s, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modera... ...f fare for every month in the year.
...here is no work on this subject more complete than ...bove. It is also the most modern as the Edition ... which this was taken, was published in London ... 1804, and contains all the improvements in the ...p to that time, leaving out many superfluous ..., and substituting others more useful.
...ecember 20. d

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1806. [No. 1570.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.
On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.
[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]
All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.
Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,
the BRIG

MARY & ALLEN,
EDWARD DODGE, Master,
Burthen 136 tons, in excellent or... and well found. For terms enquire of
Lewis Deblois, *Alexandria,*
OR,
Allen & Francis Dodge,
George-Town.
April 7. d7t*

☞ The Subscriber has been admitted to the Bar of the Circuit Court held in Alexandria, and wishes to practice therein.
FRANCIS L. LEE.
April 5.

WILL BE LANDED,
On THURSDAY next,
On Colonel *Ramsay's* wharf, from on board the Schooner *Hiland*, JOHN YEATON, and for Sale, by
R. Young & W. Yeaton,
55 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
20 do. Molasses
400 bags Guadaloupe Green Coffee.
Also in Store,
80 boxes and 40 barrels white and brown ...go Sugars
30 boxes Havana Segars
10 tons of Fustic, and
500 Spanish Hides.
April 8. d2w

☞ *REMOVAL.*
T. CRAVEN has removed his Store next door to *Mott's tavern*; where he offers for Sale a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
And daily expects a further Supply.
April 3.

NOTICE.
John Horsburgh & Robert Calder
HAVE entered into partnership and removed to the Store corner of King and Royal streets, where they have have for Sale a general assortment of DRY GOODS, and daily expect a further supply.
Horsburgh & Calder.
April 2. d2w

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of a deed of trust made by *Joseph Neale* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named, to *Peter Sheron*, I will expose to sale, (for cash) at the coffee house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 21st of April next, at one o'clock,
An Acre of Ground,
Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes in the suburbs of Alexandria.
John Dunlap, *Trustee.*
March 31. dts

JAMES SANDERSON
HAS RECEIVED,
A few casks of excellent
CLOVER-SEED,
Which is warranted fresh.
3000 lbs. best green Martinique ...offee
20 barrels New England Rum
20 barrels Whiskey
A few bales upland Georgia Cotton
3 cases Irish Linens
1 bale brown ditto.
Also on Hand,
British Sail Canvas; German Oznaburgs;—... as usual, a general assortment of the best ...ices, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
March 24. d

THE SUBSCRIBER
Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.
James Patton.
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.
February 12. d

A Journeyman Baker:
I WANT TO EMPLOY
ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New York, as a *Foreman*. A single man would be preferred. Application to be made to
Mordecai Miller.
March 13. d

HENRY K. MAY
Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
33 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.
December 18. d

LOST,
On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,
The outer Case of a WATCH.
It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.
Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the
PRINTER.
February 22. d

TO RENT,
A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to
George Youngs.
February 26.

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,	Corded Cambricks,
Bennett's patent Cords,	Lace do.
Do. Waistcoatings,	Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,	India and British Book do.
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,	Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,	Extra Silk Gloves,
Flannels, rose Blankets,	Pic Nic Mitts.
Coatings, Plains,	Silk Cord and Buttons,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,	Cambrick Buttons,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,	Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,	Ostrich Feathers,
4-4 7/8 Irish Linens,	Italian Mantuas,
Shirting Cotton,	Fine India Persians,
Long Lawns,	Baftas, Mamoodies,
Linen Cambricks,	Dowlais, Ticklenburg,
Dimities, Cambrick do.	Osnaburgs, Brown rolls &c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.
Oct. 22. dtf

JOSEPH RIDDLE
Has Received by the Ceres and other Ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.
September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.
JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.
September 18. tf

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.
Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

JOHN G. LADD,
Has just received
150 bolts first quality Russian heavy CANVASS,
1,500 pieces long and short India NANKEENS,
For Sale on moderate terms.
March 21. d

SALT,
Suitable for the Fisheries.
JUST RECEIVED,
1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants wharf.
William Hodgson.
March 21. d

Plaister Paris—afloat.
50 tons Plaister Paris,
1500 feet Oars,
At Lawrason's wharf;
On board the schooner Dove, Capt. ——— from Portland, for sale by
Lawrason & Fowle,
on said wharf.
March 20. d

JOHN WAITS
Has just received and offers for sale, on the usual terms,
White and brown Ticklenburg
White and brown German Rolls
White and brown Platillae
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen
4-4 Shirting Cotton
Apron and shirting Checks
Chintzes and Calicoes
Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths
Superfine Cloths and Cassimere
Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads
Cambrick Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4
Plain Leno, do. do.
Tambored Leno, do. do.
Leno Veils, do. do.
Leno Shades and Draygona do.
Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts
Silk and Cotton Hose
Ladies Habit Gloves
Cambrick Handkerchiefs and Long Lawns
Gurrahs, Cossacs, and Baftas
Fresh Clover Seed, &c. &c.
March 4. eo

JUST RECEIVED,
From Philadelphia,
50 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins
8 boxes fresh Olives, in bottles } of superior
8 do Anchovies } quality.
ALSO,
A very handsome assortment of Fancy Orange-peel Boxes, Fancy Paper do. containing Looking Glasses, Perfumes, &c. Pincushions, with Glasses. Also, some handsome Pocket Books, and a few pots of first quality Rouge—for sale, by
Matthew Eakin.
Who has for Sale,
Lisbon Lemons, in boxes—and fresh Oranges.
March 13. 3tawtm

Twenty Dollars Reward,
WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P. Causin*, at Port Tobacco.
G. B. Causin.
Maryland, Charles County, January 17. } [Feb. 2.] aaw

HENRY K. MAY
Has now landing, for Sale,
65 tons Plaister of Paris,
60 boxes Mould Candles,
20 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels Prime Pork,
6 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
1 leaguer Cape Madeira Wine
In STORE,
London Particular,
London and New York Market } *Wines.*
Particular and Cargo Teneriffe }
Catalonia and Claret }
50 barrels No. 1 Cargo and Prime Beef
10 barrels Bounce
4 bales Beerneum Gurrahs
1 bale Fandah Cossas
6 hhds. Molasses
6 casks of Cheese, of superior quality.
April 8. d1m

LAND FOR SALE.
Will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay-Market, (being the first day of the next district court to be held there)
TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or less, known by the name of *Greenwich*, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg and the Carolina's.—The back road from the city of Washington to the southern states also runs through the land, which renders it an eligible stand for a tavern, it is also a good stand for a store.—There are several houses, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a considerable quantity of wood on it. The Plaister of Paris also appears well adapted to the soil, as I raised fine clover on it from the application of that manure only.
The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in 6 months, one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment thereof. Possession will be given immediately to the purchaser, and a good title made on receipt of the first payment.
Bertand Ewell.
February 17. 3aw 6t

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,	TEAS,
Imperial,	particularly selected
Hyson,	for
Young Hyson,	family use.
Hyson-Skin, and	
Souchong	

Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,	WINES.
Bucellos,	
Sherry,	
Lisbon,	
Teneriffe,	
Malaga, and	
Genuine Old Port	

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.
London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.
December 16.

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 3.

Mr. Varnum observed that a report on a new organization of the militia had been made at an early period of the session, of a negative kind; that a bill had subsequently been acted upon in the house in some measure implicating the points taken in the report; and that afterwards a bill on the subject had been brought before the senate which induced him to suspend calling the attention of the house to the report. That bill had been negatived. His object in rising was to state that as the report was of a negative character, he should not think of calling it up, unless it was the wish of gentlemen that it should be discussed.

A bill to amend an act to divide the Indiana territory into 2 separate governments and for other purposes was read a third time and passed.

A bill making appropriation for the support of the military establishment of the U. S. for the year 1806, was read a third time.

On motion of Mr. Tallmage the bill was recommitted to a committe of the whole house, in which it underwent an examination, when it was reported to the house, and read a third time and passed.

Mr. J. C. Smith from the committee of claims, reported that it would be expedient to agree to the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill making provision, for persons disabled by known wounds received during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Blackledge moved a postponement of the consideration of the bill till to-morrow.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved an indifinite postponement.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. J. C. Smith, Leib, J. Clay, Varnum, Bedinger and Van Cortland.

Mr. D. R. Williams withdrew his motion, when it was agreed that the bill should lie on the table.

The bill supplementary to the act making provision for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States on the government of France, passed through the committee of the whole without amendment, and was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

A message was received from the senate stating that they had receded from their amendment to the bill fixing the compensation of the officers of the two houses.

This bill is consequently passed.

The house again went into committee of the whole on the bill altering and establishing certain post roads.

The bill directs the establishing of a route from Athens to Tellico blockhouse.

It was moved to strike out Tellico block house, and insert Knoxville.

On this motion, as well as the provision of the bill, a debate of some length arose, which issued in the adoption of the amendment as well as the provision.

Various other amendments were made, when the committee rose and reported the bill, which was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Friday, April 4.

On motion of Mr. Lieb the house agreed to a resolution, for the appointment of a select committee, to confer with a committee of the senate, on the time when it will be expedient to close the present session, and named on their part Messrs. Leib, Clark and Tenney.

Mr. Dawson from a committee appointed on a resolution of the house, made a report concluding with a resolution, that it is not expedient to make any further legislative provision respecting navy yards, in which the house concurred.

Mr. Dawson also reported a bill concerning the further safeguard of merchant vessels in the vicinity of the United States, which was referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

A bill from the senate for the relief of Gilbert C. Russel, was read twice.

A bill supplementary to the act making provision for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States on the government of France was read a third time and passed.

A bill further to alter and establish certain post roads was read a third time and passed.

Mr. J. Randolph reported a bill to prohibit officers of the army and navy from holding or exercising any civil office,—which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Crowninshield from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill laying a duty on copper, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

A message was received from the senate stating that they had agreed to the amendments of the house to the act to repeal so much of the act regulating foreign coins and for other purposes as is contained in the second section thereof.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill for erecting certain light houses in the state of Massachusetts; and for building a beacon or piere at Bridgeport, in the state of Connecticut.

An addition was made to the bill on motion of Mr. Blount, providing for the placing of buoys over several shoals in N. Carolina.

When the bill was reported to the house and ordered to a third reading to-day.—It was read a third time and passed, and the title amended in correspondence with the amendment.

The house took up the amendments of the senate, to the act in addition to an act to make provision for persons that have been disabled by known wounds, received in the actual service of the United States during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Alston moved to recommit this bill to the committee of the whole house.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Alston, T. Moore, D. R. Williams, and Blackledge, and opposed by Messrs J. C. Smith, J. Clay, R. Nelson, and Van Cortland——and was disagreed to——ayes 26.

Mr. Blackledge moved to amend the amendments of the senate, so as to provide for the placing on the pension list of the United States all such wounded or disabled persons as have been placed on the pension lists of the states for wounds or disabilities received during the revolutionary war, on adducing a prescribed proof.

Messrs. Blackledge, Blount, Clark, and Gregg, supported; and Messrs. J. C. Smith, Bedinger, R. Nelson, Varnum, Southard, Bidwell, and Sloan opposed this amendment, which was disagreed to——Ayes 34——Noes 69.

The friends of the amendment contended that it was just that a full and liberal provision should be made for all the militia disabled, as well those already provided for by some states, as those not provided for by other states.

The opponents of the amendment did not deny the justice of such a provision, but contended that it would not probably receive the approbation of the senate, and that it was impracticable to make it without going into minute details forbidden by the advanced stage of the session, and recommended that it should be made the subject of a distinct bill at a future session.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the amendments of the senate, and passed in the affirmative——Yeas 97——Nays 15. The bill is consequently passed.

Mr. J. C. Smith then offered a resolution, directing the secretary of war to procure and cause to be laid before the house at the next session a list of the invalid pensioners, who have been placed on the pension lists of the several states in consequence of known wounds received in the actual service of the United States during the revolutionary war, noting whether such pensioners served in the militia, or the line of the army.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. J. Randolph said he rose merely to notify the house that he should to-morrow make a motion in relation to the journal of the secret proceedings of the house. On Saturday, he believed, the house had directed the injunction of secrecy to be taken off and the journal of their proceedings to be printed. In a few days after they saw something like it in a newspaper. To-day, for the first time, they found the official journal laid on their tables. Last session they had heard a flourish about economy in the printing of the house; and this session several days had elapsed before a small pamphlet was printed; and, he would observe that notwithstanding the printing had been let out to the lowest bidder he found the same sum appropriated this year. He said he should to-morrow make a motion relative to the secret journal. When the injunction of secrecy was taken off, it was, he understood, to enable the good people of the United States to become acquainted with the proceedings of this house. He was, however, convinced, that very few people would, from its perusal, know any thing about them.

Saturday, April 5.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee on public lands, to whom was referred a resolution of the house directing them to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the acts of the United States as authorise a credit on the purchase of public lands, made a report.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

A message was received from the senate, stating that they had passed a bill received from the house of representatives, to repeal so much of any act, or acts, as authorise the receipt of evidences of the public debt, in payment for lands of the United States, and for other purposes relative to the public debt, with sundry amendments.

These amendments were referred to the committee of ways and means.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Gregg in the chair, on the bill from the senate, making provision for the compensation of witnesses who attended on the trial of Samuel Chase.

The chairman stated that the amendment, under consideration at the time this bill was before the committee, was to insert in the first section "*on the part of the United States,*" limiting the provision to the payment of witnesses on the part of the United States.

On this amendment, the committee divided—Ayes 39—Noes 35.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Smith a new section was introduced providing for the payment of any expences inturred by order of the managers.

The committee rose and reported the bill with these amendments.

The house immediately took up the report.

On concurring with the committee in their agreement to the amendment restricting the provision to the payment of the witnesses summoned "on the part of the United States," the yeas and nays were taken; after a few remarks made by Mr. M. Williams against the amendment, and were, Yeas 51—Nays 54.

The house then concurred in the second amendment, when the bill was ordered to a third reading on Monday—Ayes 62.

A message was received from the senate, stating that they had passed the bill received from the house, entitled an act to continue in force an act entitled an act to authorise the secretary of war to issue land warrants, and for other purposes—with sundry amendments.

Referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Gregg from the committee on public lands, reported a bill respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and the state of Ohio, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair, on the bill to amend, in the cases therein mentioned, the "Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

This bill establishes the town or landing place of Darien into a port of delivery; and contains the following provision in the third section, viz. "That so much of the 18th section of the "act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," as relates to the entry of ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope or from any place beyond the same; and so much of the 77th sec. of said act as restricts the allowance of drawback to goods wares, and merchandise, exported from the districts of original importation, or from those ports at which vessels from the Cape of Good Hope or any other place beyond the same, are permitted to make entry, shall be, and hereby are repealed."

The effect of the first part of this provision would be to admit to entry vessels from or beyond the Cape of Good Hope at *any port of entry in the U. States.*

Mr. Clark moved to strike out the section.

On this motion a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Clark, Ely, D. R. Williams, J. C. Smith, Quincy and Dana supported, and Mr. Crowninshield opposed the motion.

The question was first taken on striking out the first member of the section, and passed in the affirmative: Ayes 73.

When the motion to strike out the residue of the section prevailed without a division.

Mr. Quincy moved a new section for making Plymouth, in Massachusetts, a port of entry for vessels from or beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which was disagreed to;

Ayes 7.

M. Blount offered a new section for erecting a district to be called the district of Acacock, in North Carolina, into a port of entry, which was agreed to; when the committee rose and reported the bill.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. J. Randolph, after a short speech, relative to the proceedings of the house in secret on Spanish affairs, concluded by moving that the message of the president of the United States of the 6th of December, which appears to have been the basis of the measures taken should be printed; that it should be inserted on what was called the secret journal; and that a new edition of the journal should be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Jackson declared himself not only in favor of printing this; but all the other documents on the subject; he submitted to the chair whether it would not be more consonant to the rules of the house, that the deliberation on this point should be with closed doors.

After considerable debate relative to the secret proceedings of the house and the propriety of publishing the message of the President, enquiry was made of the speaker whether the message was not a part of the journal, the injunction of secrecy respecting which had been taken off.

The speaker declared it to be his opinion that it was.

From this decision an appeal was made by

Mr. Blackledge, and afterwards by another member.

Before this question was taken a motion was made to adjourn, which was lost;

Ayes 54: Nays 55.

A similar motion was made a short time afterwards by

Mr. G. W. Campbell, on which the yeas and nays were taken, and were

Yeas 59: Nays 56:

When the house adjourned until Monday.

BOSTON, March 31.

Arrived ship Derby, West, from Canton 120 days.

The ship Atahualpa, Adams, (late Porter) from N. W. Coast, arrived November 16; the Atahualpa in June last, on the N. W. Coast, was attacked by the natives, and an obstinate conflict ensued, in which captain Porter, and nine others were killed and nine wounded; they defended themselves with great spirit and bravery, and with great difficulty brought the ship off. Among the killed were both mates of the ship, and Mr. Lyman Plummer, of Salem, nephew to the owner of the ship, who was on board as cleck to captain Porter, a very worthy and promising young man. Only five persons on board escaped injury.——Nearly *fifty* of the natives were killed or died of their wounds. Spoke, March 3, lat. 26, 29, N. long 59, 50, W. shooner *Old Colony*, of Plymouth, from North Carolina for Mart. March 22, lat 33 57, N. long. 67, 31, brig Merchant, of Sag Harbor, from Charleston, for Hamburg, 10ut 9 days.

Same day, ship Halcyon, Fettyplace, from Carupano, forty five days. All ports on the Main most rigorously shut against neutrals indiscriminately. The English sloop of war Osprey, and a number of her prizes were cruizing off Cumanna and New Barcelona, 1st February; they treated neutrals politely but were troublesome to Spaniards. Spoke March 2, in lat. 26, 4, long. 69, 30, brig Joanna, Blanchard of Newburyport, nine days from Savanna, for St. Lucia---17th, lat. 35, 25, long. 67 brig ——, of Bath, 47 days from Teneriffe for Norfolk, had been 17 days on the coast and had very severe weather.

Same day brig Nestor, Layton, from Martinique, 25 days. Left at Vouclain, February 22, schooner *Betsy, Blunt, Alexandria*, just arrived.

Several coasters which arrrived at this port yesterday, inform, that they saw a ship bottom upwards in Braintree bay, supposed to be the ship Confidence, which sailed from hence on Sunday for Africa. The quadrant and chest of captain Knowles, where said to have washed on shore and picked up Her mast were cut away. It is expected the people were lost.

NEW YORK, April 5.

Arrived, brig Susan and Betsey, M'Koy from Lisbon.

The brig Mary sailed the day before, for New York. Left the ship Hero, Ray, of New York, for St. Ubes, in 14 days; February 17, spoke in the river the ship Ann, Bradford, from Alexandria, bound up, and released from a 12 days quarantine. March 1, lat. 37, long. 55, spoke the Argo, 16 days from Boston for Leghorn. 12th, in lat. 39, 54, long. 64, spoke the barque William, Gray, 13 days from Savannah for Copenhagen. 28th, in lat. 34, 18, long. 68, spoke schooner Friendship, from St. Bartholomews, for Kennebeck.

was agreed to; when the
e and reported the bill.

NISH AFFAIRS.

ndolph, after a short speech,
proceedings of the house in
nish affairs, concluded by
he message of the president
States of the 6th of Decem-
pears to have been the basis
es taken should be printed;
be inserted on what was call-
journal; and that a new edi-
rual should be printed for
members.
n declared himself not only
ting this; but all the other
the subject; he submitted
hether it would not be more
the rules of the house, that
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derable debate relative to the
dings of the house and the
ublishing the message of the
quiry was made of the speak.
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h had been taken off.
declared it to be his opinion

decision an appeal was made

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question was taken a motion
djourn, which was lost;
: Nays 55.
motion was made a short time
J. Campbell, on which the
were taken, and were
: Nays 56 :
house adjourned until Mon.

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Brig Twins, Eli Patton, 30 days from Barracoa and 15 from Crooked Island. The brigs Hope and Vigilant, from New York for Barracoa, are sent into Jamaica. The brig Francis Nixon, Nicols, from New York for Jamaica, and the brig Hope, Morse, of Baltimore, are captured by a French privateer and sent into Barracoa. Left schooner Sally, from St. Jago de Cuba for Charleston, put into Barracoa in distress.——March 15, under the lee of Crooked Island, spoke schooner Reynard, Chester of New York from Barracoa, for Exuma and Norfolk. 22d in lat. 30, long. 74 spoke brig Charming Peggy, Davis, for Wilmington. 16th, under the lee of Crooked Island, saw three large American armed ships at anchor under Bread Rock; they got under way, and kept company with captain P. 2 days; he suppposes they were from St. Domingo.

BALTIMORE, April 4.

Arrived, brig Vigilant, Driscol, 30 days from St. Pierres (Mart.) Spoke nothing.

Also, brig Potomak, Jones, 25 days from Trinidad, (Cuba). Left there ship Sally, Murphy, of Baltimore; brig Newton, Ring, do.; ship Botwick, of New York; Chesterfield, Letort, for New York, in 4 days. Spoke nothing of consequence.

Also, brig Jacob, Stevens, 25 days from Trinidad, (Cuba).

Also, ship Spartan, Murphy, 27 days from Sisal, (Spanish Main). Left no American vessels March 9, lat. 23 21, long. 85, spoke ship Mac, of Portland, from Jamaica to New-Orleans. 30th, lat. 26, 39, long 83, spoke sch'r Adherbal M'Meal, from Baltimore, for New Orleans, in 12 days.

Also, Brig Augustata, Mezick, 96 days from Bourbon. Left ship Endeavor, Page, of Salem, from the isle of France, loading, the only American vessel there. The ship Margaret, from Mocha, touched there and sailed for Salem about 12 days before; the brig Telemachus, Fry, of Salem, touched there on her outward bound passage to Mocha, and sailed about the 9th Dec.; the ship Traveller, Ward, sailed from Bourbon, for Salem, 20th. The brig Two Brothers, of Baltimore, bound to the Isle of France was captured off that place by the British and sent to Columbo. The Augusta spoke in the Streights on the 30th of October, ship Ann, Rutter, from Baltimore, for Batavia. Spoke nothing of consequence on her passage from Bourbon.

Also, ship Hope, Smith, 22 days from Montego Bay, Jam. Left there brig Thetis, Gifford, for New York, in 3 days. At Falmouth, brig Canton, Bowman, of do. At Lucea, ship Juno, Eldridge, and Integrity, Funk, from N. York, in *all* March. March 18, the Callonades bearing S. spoke brig Ranger, 8 days from Kingston, for N. York. March 23, experienced a heavy gale from the westward; between Cape Florida and the Bahama banks, which caused us to heave the ship to, heading N. by W. At day light found the water coloring, judged ourselves in lat. 29, N. the breakers under the lee; set close-reef top sails and stood to the northward, trying to claw off but found it impracticable; then came to anchor in 3 fathoms water in sight of a sch'r. At midnight the wind hauled round to the northward, at 9 o'clock the next morning, the cable parted, made sail and stood out W. by N. in an hour were cleared off the reefs and in sight of the Gulph; the schooner got under way, steered on the same course and came clear. She was the Republican, Welsh, 3 days out from Havana, for Charleston in a very leaky condition.

Also, schr. Experiment, Cotton, 32 days from Bassaterre, Guadaloupe. Sailed in co. with sch'r Fly, M'Farlan, for Philadelphia, March 8, at 4 P. M. in lat. 20, 20, long. 64 1-2 spoke the Fly, who informed us, that a ship then in sight, was the Nancy, Hobbs, of Baltimore, 4 days out from Lisbon.

Also, sch'r Three Friends, Harvey 39 days from Porto Cavello. Left no American vessels there. Off Porto Rico was boarded by the British brig Reindeer, and treated politely.

Also, schooner Mary, Truit, 13 days from Havana. Left schooner Racer, Bolton, to sail in two or three days for Baltimore; brig Alliance, Barton, for Baltimore, uncertain; sch'r Merchant, Hamilton, of do. in 8 or 10 days; sch'r Nathan, White, of do. for New York, in 2 or 3 days. In lat. 25, long. 76, spoke brig Ranger, from Jamaica, bound to Norfolk.

Also, ship Mary, Carre, 28 days from Manzanilla, (Cuba).

Also, brig Columbia, Carr, 8 days from Wareham.

April 6.

Captain Low, of the Betsey and Peggy, (mentioned in our last) spoke, about the 5th Feb. in lat. 3, long. 72, sch'r Montserat, from Baltimore for St. Jago. Off Cape Charles, in 14 fathoms water, spoke ship Ploughboy, Jones, 120 days from Canton, for Philadelphia.

Arrived, ship Augusta, Sandford, in 121 days from Mocha. Left there Dec. 6, ship Thomas Wilson, Gardner of Baltimore, arrived October 21; Nancy, Williams, of ditto, unknown when to sail; brig Reward, Williams, of Salem, to sail in about a month; ship Bembroke, Hall, of Boston, to sail in three weeks; brig Williams of Cape Ann. Touched at Anjier, left there, 17th December, ship Sally, Hall, of Baltimore, to sail in 15 or 20 days, ship Columbus, of Boston, sailed 2 days before; spoke her three days after sailing, bearing down the Red Sea. February 10, off the Cape of Good Hope was boarded by two of Sir R. Popham's squadron, 10 others then in sight, dismissed after being examined. March 7, lat. 2, 47, N. long. 28, 50, W. spoke ship New-Jersey, Cooper, 97 days from Canton, for Philadelphia. 18th, spoke schooner Fair Lady, Cadwell, from Portland for Barbados. Spoke the English frigate, Cleopatra, on a cruise, who impressed Thomas Cooper a native of this state.

Also, brig General Washington, Blunt, 22 days from St. Thomas.

Left there, brig Two Sisters, M'Dermot, of Baltimore, put in from St. Ubes, expected would be condemned. March 28, in lat. 32, long. 74, spoke sloop Sally, Austin, 5 days from N. York for New Providence. The schooner ——, Nelson, of Baltimore, was to sail from Demerara for Laguira, about 22d February.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Leander, dated Jacmel, March 1st, 1806, received at New York.

"General Miranda has explained to us his plan, and we were told before we left New York, when it was explaied to us, we were at liberty to proceed or return, we have pretty generally agreed to return. We are landed in good quarters; have received what was promised, and money to return with passage free. The general will get as many here as he wants; general Petion at Port-au-prince, who has the command of eight thousand mulattoes, speaking the language of the people of the opposite coast, are all eager to accompany him, and the emperor of Hayti gives every facility, and for myself I believe Miranda will succeed: perhaps we may yet go."

A bill is at present before the senate of the United States which provides for the emission of two new and additional coins; the one to be called a *double disme*, to be composed of silver, value 20 cents; the other, two cent pieces, value one fiftieth part of a dollar, to be composed of a mixture of silver and copper.

The ship Bingham, captain Williamson, arrived at this port yesterday from Canton. On her homeward bound passage, off the Cape of Good Hope, the Bingham was boarded by the British ship Raisonable of 64 guns, by which one of the Bingham's crew was impressed.

On the 22d March, in lat. 25, long. 65, the Bingham was boarded by the British frigate Cleopatra, captain White, by whom captain Williamson was informed, that a French squadron, under admiral Gantheame, had captured the outward bound China fleet, from England.

The captain of the Cleopatra also informed captain Williamson, that he had boarded Miranda's vessel, the Leander, on her passage from New York, detained her 24 hours, and impressed 20 of her men. [*Aurora.*]

SECRET PROCEEDINGS *OF CONGRESS.*

THE injunction of secrecy which had been laid on the proceedings, during the debates with closed doors, having been taken off, the people of the United States, are gratified to their utmost wish, by learning, that two millions of dollars, in addition to fifteen millions heretofore granted, to purchase the undefined territory of Louisiana, have been voted to propitiate a second purchase of this same land of promise; making the sum of seventeen millions of dollars, which, in less than four years of the present reign of economy, have been granted for the purchase of waste lands; and the greater part of which, to use the words of Mr. Randolph, has passed from the treasury of the United States, "into the pockets of renegadoes, and the hureaux of Paris." The consideration, however, that our title to this territory will be just as good, and our tenure just as certain, after the second as they were after the first purchase, cannot fail to recommend this measure to every thinking citizen; and to secure to our omniscient and magnanimous government, the applause of the world, and the gratitude of the United States!

[*Phil. Reg.*]

From the Repertory.

BONAPARTE's SUCCESSES.

The rapid and decisive successes of Bonaparte have inflated the ignorant rabble of our democrats with admiration, and filled every reflecting mind with astonishment and terror. The means that most men deemed adequate to the reduction of his power have failed of their effect, and have gone to swell the colossal mass that oppresses Europe. His foes are become his satellites. Austria, the German states, Prussia, Naples, and perhaps Sweden, seemed to have been fated like comets to a shock with the sun, not to thrust him from his orb but to supply his waste of elemental fire. Bonaparte not only sees the prowess of Europe at his feet, but all its force and treasure in his hands. We except Russia and England. But Russia is one of those comets on its excursion into the void regions of space, and is already dim in the Political sky. England passes like Mercury a dark spot over the sun's disk. And to Bonaparte himself she seems like the moon to intercept his rays. He cannot endure to see her so near his splendour without being dazzled or consumed by it.

He wants nothing but the British navy to realize the most extravagant schemes of his ambition. A war that should give him possession of it, or a peace like the last that should humble England and withdraw her navy from any further opposition to his arms, would give the civilized world a master. All the French, and of course all our *loyal* democrats have effected to treat that apprehension as chimerical. Yet who even among those whom faction has made blind could refuse to see, that the transfer of the British navy to France would irreversibly fix the long depending destiny of mankind to bear the weight and ignominy of a new Roman domination.

We may say the *aggravated* weight, for Rome preserved her morals, till she had atchieved her conquests. France begins her career as deeply corrupt as Rome ended it. The Roman Republic after having grown to a gigantic stature from its soundness, rotted when it died. But that of France, surviving the principles and at length the name of republick, has drawn aliment from disease, and we of this generation have seen it crawl, like some portentous serpent from a tomb, glistening and bloated with venom from its loathsome banquet. France has owed the progress of her arms to the prevalence of her vices. These were the cause of the revolution, and the revolution has in turn made these the instruments of French aggrandizement. By the persecution of all that was virtue, the leaders gave incouragement to all that was vice, and thus they not only acquired the power to spend the nation's last shilling, but imparted to the rabble all the ardour of enthusiasm and all the energies that the love of novelty, of plunder and vengeance could inspire. The means they commanded were not such as arise from the just and orderly government of a state, but from its dissolution. The priests, the rich and the nobles, were offered as human sacrifices on the alter of the revolution, and still more emphatically of French ambition.

Thus France, like Polypheme in his cave grew fat with carnage. Other states could not, without submitting to a like revolution oppose her with equal arms. So far from it, they found that all those whom vice and want had made the enemies of the laws of their country were banded together as the friends of France.

Thus it was that the French armies no sooner entered Italy, than they arrayed in arms an Italian rabble to hold all those who had any thing to lose in fear and inactivity, till they could be regularly plundered. The leaders of this rabble were invested with the mock dignities of the Cisalpine government. The like was done in Holland and Switzerland.

The new yoke therefore which the abject nations are so near taking on their necks cannot be light. That France may rule every where, the worst of men must be permitted every where to rule in the worst of ways. The Roman yoke was iron, and it crushed as well as wearied the provinces. But the domination of culprits and outlaws, claiming much for themselves and exacting more for their masters in France, will place the people in the upper and nether mill-stone.

If the miserable Logans and Mitchells, so *loyal* to the commands of a French envoy, if our Monroes and Livingstons and Armstrongs in Paris can wish destruction to the British navy, and can really think American liberty the safer for its future tenure by the good pleasure of Bonaparte, such men are fitter subjects for medicine than argument. Where such sentiments do not spring from the rottenness of the heart, they must escape through some crack in the brain.

There was a time when the infatuation in favor of France was a popular malady. If that time has so far passed over, that men can either think or feel as Americans ought, it must be apparent, that Bonaparte wants but little, and is enraged that he so long wants that little, to be the world's master. Yet at this awful crisis, when the British navy alone prevents his final success, we of the United States come forward with an ostentation of hostility to England to annoy her with non-intercourse laws. Are we determined to leave nothing to chance, but to volunteer our industry in forging our chains!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON SUN.

Cure for the Dropsy.

SIR,

IN your paper a few weeks since I observed that bohea tea, and the leaves to be eaten, were recommended as a cure for the above fatal disorder; and as I had a pauper in the house at that time, who was given over by the visiting surgeon, I ventured the experiment, and to my astonishment found an almost instant relief. I repeated the dose but once, and the woman in the course of a week was able to go out to hay making, and will begin reaping for me on Monday next, if the weather continues fine. The woman's name is Elizabeth Austin, her age 42.

I am,
sir,
yours, &c.
T. H. SHRIMTON, Gov.
HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
Farringdon, Berks, Aug. 30.

The recipe, alluded to in the above letter, was as follows: "Eating the leaves of Bohea Tea is stated to have effected several cures in cases of Dropsy, in the course of a few days. About two large tea cups full of the tea are infused in a quart of water, and during the day the decoction is to be drank, and the leaves eaten at short intervals." A. M.

DIED this morning, *Mrs. Catharine Bogan*, consort of Mr. John Bogan. The friends and acquaintance of the deceased are requested to attend her funeral from the dwelling of her late husband to morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
5th April, 1806.

Ordered, That Samuel Harper, Joseph Dean, and Daniel M'Lean, be commissioners to superintend an election to be held at the house of Frederick Shuck, in ward No. 1, on *Wednesday* the 16th day of the present month for the purpose of electing two members in the Common Council for said ward, in place of William Harper and Daniel M'Clean, resigned.

Test. JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

SPANISH HIDES.

1000 Spanish Hides of excellent quality, just received, and for sale by

John Tucker.

April 9. 3aw3w.

Received, this Day,

And for Sale, on very low terms,

15 hogsheads first quality Muscovado Sugar.

2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains, assorted.

James Sanderson.

April 9. d.

Now Landing,

From Schooner Fame, from New York, and for sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

30 Barrels prime Pork,
20 do. do. Beef.

Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,

5 bales Beerboon Gurrahs,
500 pieces yellow Nankeens,

In Store,

Imperial,
Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Hyson Skin
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Cask and box fresh Raisins,
Ground Ginger,
Muscovado Sugar in barrels,
Double refined loaf do.
200 boxes mould and dipt Candles, of a superior quality, for the West India market,
30 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels New England Rum,
8 pipes and half pipes Teneriff Wine,
10 rolls mill'd Lead,
600 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes.

WANTED,

A Bill on New-York for about 500 Dollars. Apply as above.

April 9. d

M. GENERIS,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that his last Ball will be *To-Morrow Evening.*

Gentlemen to pay One Dollar at entrance.

April 8.

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Walter S. Alexander and Catherine his wife, to the subscriber for securing the payment of 603 dollars 33 cents and interest unto Andrew Scholfield and company, and the further sum of 581 dollars 3 cents, and interest unto Leonard and Thomas Cooke, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for ready money, on Tuesday the the sixth day of May next, one undivided moiety of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being on Potomac river in the county of Fairfax and state of Virginia, containing 450 acres, and adjoining the lands of General Thompson Mason; Augustine J. Smith; and Tobias Lear—distant about seven miles from Alexandria—The sale to commence precisely at 12 o'clock of that day.

G. DENEALE, Trustee.

April 3 cots.

JOHN TUCKER

Has for Sale,

2000 bushels coarse Turk's-Island SALT;
20 hhds Muscovado Sugar;
10 bags Black Pepper;
3 trunks Chester's and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
500 Spanish Hides;
Teas, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few bushels Seed Potatoes.

March 25. 3taw3w

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, *Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.*

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the Stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general imporverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilon's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birth, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.
One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S *WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,*

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary a particular excellence of this it contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascaidres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES— By Hamilton's *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and called such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administerd, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, to often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that billious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infalliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from cortosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, ring boues, prickle heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequence; as dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. 12w

Now printing in Philadelphia,

AT THE LORENZO PRESS,

Under the inspection of the Author, in a fine Octavo Volume, with Plates, executed by the first Artists in America, a new and splendid Edition, much enlarged, of a POEM, *entitled*

Modern Philosophy;

OR

Terrible Tractoration!!!

A POETICAL PETITION against GALVANIZING TRUMPERY, and the PERKINISTIC INSTITUTION;

Addressed to the Royal College of Physicians, London,

By CHRISTOPHER CAUSTICK, M. D. A. S. S.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Aberdeen, and honorary Member of no less than nineteen very learned Societies.

The object of this Poem is to promote the best interests of Society, by arraying the powers of legitimate satire against the philosophists, quack politicians, and other sciolists of the day, and *to give more extensive publicity* to such inventions, improvements, and other exertions of the human mind as deserve to be patronised by the community.

The author proposes to enlarge the work, by the addition of such matter as he presumes will be found most immediately interesting to the American public, and hopes his efforts to improve the plan and execution of the Poem, will be thought in some measure worthy of the favorable reception with which it has already been honored in Europe and in America.

☞ The above work will be published by the subscriber in about two months—Price, bound in boards, one dollar seventy five cents—bound in sheep, two dollars—and in calf, two dollars fifty cents.

ROBERT GRAY.

March 29. 2awcm

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land, in Stafford county, about four miles above Aquia, containing 500 acres. The said land is well watered and heavily timbered, and has on it all the necessary accommodations for a family. The terms of payment will be, one third in hand, and the other two thirds at two annual instalments. Bonds, with approved security, will be required. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Dr. *John Bronaugh*, Dumfries.

William Bronaugh.

Stafford county, 31st March. —2aw4w

SECOND DIVIDEND,

In the case of JAMES SMITH, *late a Bankrupt.*

THE Commissioners, in a Commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against *James Smith*, formerly of Dumfries, in the county of Prince William, and State of Virginia, Merchant; intend to meet at their office, the house of BENJAMIN PARK, in the town of Fredericksburg, on Monday, the 14th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make a further dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to appear prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend; and all claims not then substantiated will be disallowed.

Timothy Brundige, *Assignee.*

Dumfries, 18th March. [20] eo14thA

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street;

Has just received from Philadelphia, the following

VALUABLE BOOKS:

A Geographical Dictionary of the United States of North America, by Joseph Scott, author of the United States Gazetteer, &c. &c.

Medical Inquiries and Observations, by Benjamin Rush, M. D. The second addition revised and enlarged by the author.

Medical and Physical Journal, part 1st of vol. 2d. by Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.

Quincey's Lexicon Physico-Medico improved.

Cavallo's Complete Treatise on Electricity, in theory and practice, with original Experiments, the 4th edition.

Gordon's History of the American Revolution.

Plutarch's Lives.

Davis's Modern Geography.

Hutchinson's Xenophon, from the "Classic Press."

Wilson's Reports. Dallas's Reports.

McKnalley's Evidence, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large supply of School Books and Writing Paper.

March 11. d

Second Legion of Militia,

Of the District of Columbia.

For the information of those who may be inclined to engage as Musicians to said Legion, the annexed section of the militia law is published. A Trumpeter is wanted, and also a person to teach the Fife, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to Majors Robert Young and Walter Jones, either of the Captains of the Legion, or to

JOHN M'KINNEY,
Lieut. Col. Com.

Alexandria, March 26.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the respective courts of enquiry shall have power to cause to be bound, for a term of years, to the several commandants of companies, battalions and legions, and their successors in office, as the case may require, such number of boys and young men, with the consent of their parent or other person authorised, as they in their discretion may deem proper, for the purpose of being instructed in the different branches of military music, and of serving as musicians when they may be competent thereto, to the several companies, battalions, and legions; and the father of any youth who may be so bound, otherwise subject to be enrolled, shall be exempt from all duty in the militia, so long as his son so bound may continue to serve in the corps to which he would otherwise belong, as well during his apprenticeship as thereafter; and the several legionary courts of enquiry shall make provision from time to time for the cloathing, maintainance, and properly instructing all such youths, to be paid from the fund arising from the fines imposed by this act; and the commanding officers of legions, shall cause the drummers and fifers and other musicians of their respective legions, to meet at the same times and places that commissioned officers are required to meet, for the purpose of being trained by the brigade inspector, or other officer, there to be instructed in their respective branches of music, for which purpose the commanding officer of the legion may employ such person or persons as he may think proper and capable to instruct such drummers and fifers, and other musicians. The person to be employed by the commanding officer of the legion, to be allowed such compensation as the legionary court of enquiry may authorize, and each drummer and fifer, and other musician, unless an apprentice, shall be allowed, during the time they are convened, one dollar per day, to be paid out of the fund arising from fines.

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BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.